

Tulsa Race Riot Charged To Cowardice Of Officials

**Sheriff or Police Chief
With Nerve Could Have
Averted Fatal Clash,
Says Gov. Robertson**

**Grand Jury Opens
Inquiry Wednesday**

**City Counts 30 Dead, 300
Wounded; Citizens to
Rebuild Negro Homes
Destroyed by the Mob**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
TULSA, Okla., June 2.—Blame for the riot here Tuesday night and Wednesday, in which at least thirty persons were killed, 300 wounded and about 3,000 negroes made homeless, was placed today on city and county law enforcement officials. Speakers at a mass meeting this afternoon to consider relief measures assailed the police and the Sheriff for failure to do their duty when trouble threatened. Governor J. B. A. Robertson and Adjutant General Barrett, commanding the militia in the martial law zone, joined in the denunciation of local enforcement officials.

"With either a sheriff or a chief of police with nerve, this whole thing would not have happened," said Governor Robertson to Judge W. B. Williams. "It is damnable and inexcusable. The farce has gone on long enough. Get a grand jury. In your instructions order an investigation of the sheriff's office, the city administration and particularly the police department, which in this crisis has been as helpless as the negro babies who were rendered homeless and hungry by it."

Grand Jury to Meet Wednesday
The grand jury was summoned for June 8 in response to the Governor's demand. The grand jury is expected also to deal with the case of Dick Rowland, the fifteen-year-old negro whose arrest on the night of the riot in the office building started the trouble. The riot began with rumors that Rowland was to be lynched.

The city was quiet today. Re-checking of the casualties showed nine white men and twenty-one negroes dead. The property destroyed when the torch was put to the negro residence, including nine blocks, is valued at \$150,000.

Adjutant General Barrett said that the riot had been caused by "an impudent negro, a hysterical girl and a yellow newspaper." He suggested that a grand jury investigation would ferret out the facts.

A reaction had set in among the people of the city when the mass meeting was held at the municipal building. Race hatred had apparently vanished. Tulsa residents in their speeches at the meeting, accepted the responsibility for the riot because of the negligence of officials. They offered a committee of seven, on which Mayor T. D. Evans was denied a place, to care for the homeless negroes and to expedite the rebuilding of their homes. These houses will be given to the negroes on long term payments. A subscription of \$500,000 will be asked, it was announced tonight.

Thousands Aid in Relief
Thousands of citizens throughout Tulsa today cooperated with all available relief agencies to feed the greater part of the negroes who were under the protection of the law in detention camps. The Red Cross, early on the scene of the disaster, headed the work.

A general release of the 10,000 negroes held under guard was under way tonight. Adjutant General Barrett ordered that the negroes be identified should be given police protection badges and permitted to depart. As a result of this order a general riot broke out in the city. The baseball park and the County Fair Grounds, where the refugees have been held under heavy guard.

All the negroes were permitted to pass the military cordons. They were directed to the military camps. All who were unable to find shelter to-night were provided back at the detention camps where they were being made to provide proper sanitary conditions and food, water and clothing.

Late today many negroes ventured into the business section, wearing their military uniforms. Some returned to their former places of business.

Goes Mad, Kills Eight, Wounds 9 With Sword

TOKIO, June 2 (By The Associated Press).—A Korean tramway conductor named Lihanno became suddenly insane last night and killed his wife and seven Japanese, including women and children, with a sword. He wounded nine others seriously.

Kin of House Of Beresford Dies a Pauper

**Body of Once Wealthy Irishman
Saved From Burial
in Potter's Field by
Justice John McCrate**

**Made Fortune in Iron
Money Gone, He Was Found
Starving in Doorway; Be-
lieved Age Was Eighty**

The body of Charles Beresford, a relative of the late Admiral Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford, was saved yesterday by one of his old friends from burial in potter's field. Through the intervention of Supreme Court Justice John McCrate, of Brooklyn, funeral services will be held tomorrow at 122 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, for the unlucky Irishman.

Had not Justice McCrate, who probably knew the old man as well as he permitted any one to know him since misfortune overtook him, noticed a paragraph in a newspaper yesterday telling of his death in Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, Charles Beresford's body would fill a pauper's grave today.

Avoided Friends
Beresford himself had taken no steps to prevent it. Since his final stroke of ill luck, which cost him \$30,000, he had avoided the haunts and friends that knew him in his prosperous days as an iron manufacturer. Several times he had been in city institutions in the last year, each time registered simply as Charles Beresford, sixty-seven years old, no home.

Justice McCrate said yesterday that a misfortune doubtless had befallen the man, but that he had undergone institutional catatims in a purely mechanical way, giving the first answer that came into his head. His real name, Justice McCrate said, probably was nearer eighty years than sixty-seven.

Like the late Admiral Lord Beresford, his relative took to the sea as a boy. Later married, he accepted a commission in the army, and was a midshipman, however, was somewhat of a relief to his family, worried by his boyish escapades, while Charles Beresford ran away from home to ship as a cabin boy without his family's knowledge.

Both, however, found themselves at approximately the same time, though in vastly different fields of endeavor. When the future admiral, then a midshipman, was ordered to the gunboat Condor, was silencing the batteries at Alexandria the other wild Beresford was establishing himself as an iron manufacturer near Albany, after years of roving or less profitable adventuring in Australia.

Made a Fortune
The gunboat made him a fortune, and twenty-five years ago, or more, he returned to his native land in comfortable circumstances. Some ancestral family, as it is called, the banishment of Curraghmore itself, however, seemed to stalk Charles Beresford. His fortune vanished, just how his friends knew, and he took up one unsuccessful venture after another, losing a little ground with each.

A year ago it seemed that his luck had changed. He had managed to scrape together the money to take him to the South of Ireland, where property was being held subject to his claim, and after some litigation proved his title. He was about \$30,000.

It was more money than he had possessed for years and he was among the friends of his boyhood, who insisted that his homes were his. Not long after the money he had received from a widow he had married, he was dead. His purpose was frustrated. An ambulance took him to Kings County Hospital, and, after a feeble, broken man, who was unable even to die when he wished to. Last November he was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment for an affliction of the eye. He was transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital, where he remained until his death, without seeking to communicate with any of his friends.

Found Starving
"Take it," he said. "It will be of more use to you than to me." He had had enough of Ireland and returned to the United States as a pauper. His luck did not change when he crossed the water, however. Not long after his arrival here he was picked up starving in a hallway. Some returned to him to which he had crawled to die. His purpose was frustrated. An ambulance took him to Kings County Hospital, and, after a feeble, broken man, who was unable even to die when he wished to. Last November he was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment for an affliction of the eye. He was transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital, where he remained until his death, without seeking to communicate with any of his friends.

When Out of Town
Make sure of getting your copy of The Tribune when out of town this summer by calling Beekman 3000. Subscription Department of the

New York Tribune

No War Save For Justice, Harding Says

**"I'll Never Order You to
Fire a Shot Except in
Defense of Right," He
Pledges at Annapolis**

**"Service to Nation
Noble Occupation"**

**President Asks 260 New
Navy Officers to Help
Build a True America**

From a Staff Correspondent
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—"I know of nothing nobler in life than the defense of one's own country," said President Harding today, addressing the 260 graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis in Dahlgren Hall. "That is an inherent thing in man, planted in the human breast by God Almighty in His bequest on human attainments, and there would not be civilization to-day if men were not willing to give their all for the preservation and life of their country," the President continued.

The Chief Executive spoke after he had personally awarded each budding ensign his diploma. Admiral Scobee, the commandant of the academy, and Secretary of the Navy Denby had both spoken previously. But the sight of the stalwart 260, immaculate in their white duck uniforms, the remainder of the midshipmen in blue grouped behind the outgoing class, proved such an inspiration that the President was moved to speak contemporaneously.

"I am glad you are going forth to contribute to the security of your Republic," said the President. "I hope, sirs, you will never be called upon to draw a sword or to fire a gun except in expression of those qualities that go with the idea of a republic, that while I am your commander you will never be called upon to fire a gun except you can do it with the consciousness that you are right to answer to God and your country."

"I do not mean by that that ours is to be the craven republic. I want an America unafraid. I want you to help me make a republic of conscience, a republic of high ideals; a republic of strength, a republic of high ideals; and the men who must lead in that attainment are the men who are made fundamentally able by the processes of education."

Air Filled With White Caps
After the address of the President the graduating class broke ranks, assembled in the center of the floor and observed the traditional custom of throwing their white caps into the ranks. The thousands of caps, and the men who must lead in that attainment are the men who are made fundamentally able by the processes of education.

The men graduated today made up the first class which has taken the full four years' course since the country entered the war in 1917. The President in his address said:

"I have had a very great pleasure in handing the graduates their diplomas. I thought I could not permit the program to end without saying a word to the class in general and to express my own pleasure in being present on this occasion. The Admiral and the Secretary have spoken about the graciousness of the Executive in coming here. That is a wrong idea. The Executive has had no pleasure but inspiration in coming here."

"I am more than happy to greet this addition of trained men to the ranks of the class in general and to express my own pleasure in being present on this occasion. The Admiral and the Secretary have spoken about the graciousness of the Executive in coming here. That is a wrong idea. The Executive has had no pleasure but inspiration in coming here."

Blend of Two Spirits
"Preservation of the established order is one thing and it is highly essential. We must always be ready to stand up to the forces of chaos, upon which our civilization rests. Craving for a new order is quite another thing. Sometimes it is most nobly inspired, sometimes ill-inspired; but I think the highest standard in our Republic lies in a successful blend of an established order and the enthusiasm of the youth."

**Judge From Bench Denounces
Thief as Unpunished Slayer**

Senators Shun Showy Luncheon; Fear Voters

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Politics is causing a serious falling off in business at the new outdoor restaurant of the Senate on the north portico of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Fair weather to-day was expected to bring a rush of trade to the establishment, but it did not. Instead the waiters stood about at ease much of the time, and only a small proportion of the senators took luncheon out of doors.

The explanation was vouchsafed by a Senator whose term will soon expire, and who will be up for reelection next year. He said that if he took luncheon on the palatial north portico he was afraid the news would get back to his constituents.

Britain Aids U.S. in Move to Get Bergdoll

**Negotiations for Extradition
of Fugitive Draft Dodger
Are Under Way Be-
tween London and Berlin**

Passport Fraud Charged

**Believed He Will Be Sent
to Canada, Then Over the
Border to Complete Term**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The eventual return to this country of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia fugitive draft dodger, to serve out the balance of his term as a military prisoner, is expected by the War Department to be accomplished through the British government, it became known today.

Information has reached this government that the London Foreign Office has interested itself in the Bergdoll case, and it is likely that his extradition from Germany to British territory, and thence to Canada may be accomplished through negotiations that are now understood to be under way. Once in Canada it is believed that it would not be difficult to have Bergdoll sent across the border and into the hands of army officials.

Used Canadian Passport
The State Department some time ago placed before the British Foreign Office all details of Bergdoll's escape into Canada and the illegal use by him of a Canadian passport on which he reached Europe. The contention was made by this government that British authorities could make this fact the basis of representations to the German government for Bergdoll's extradition. This view also was maintained by the Veterans Association of Canada, which recently urged the Dominion government to ask the London Foreign Office to make all possible efforts to secure his return.

The passports upon which Bergdoll and Ike Stecher, his chauffeur, reached Germany were issued in Winnipeg last summer. Bergdoll's passport bears the name of George Charles Riggins, who claimed British citizenship on the grounds that he was born thirty-five years before at Milk River, and was an agriculturalist. It was No. 64,493. Stecher's passport is No. 64,787, and is made out to Frank Jeremiah Johnson, forty years old, born in New Dayton, Quebec July 6, 1876. In November, 1917, he stayed five days in London and then proceeded to Holland. From there they reached Germany.

Veterans Demanded Action
The negotiations under way with the British government to obtain extradition, on the grounds of abusing military privileges, were initiated several weeks ago. The American Legion has cooperated in this movement by enlisting the aid of the veterans' organization in Canada, which in turn pressed the Dominion government to intervene. A communication from the Canadian Veterans May 22 said: "It is not yet clear what action is being taken by the Canadian government, but if we can be of any service to you our cooperation will be relied upon."

Chief of Staff, divulged to the Congressional committee investigating Bergdoll's escape, May 9, the diplomatic steps being taken to obtain Bergdoll's extradition. He said that the committee had decided "to get Bergdoll at any price." It was brought out that if the negotiations through Great Britain failed, the highest standard in our Republic would be demanded by the United States direct as soon as peace has been declared with Germany.

'Gee, Glad It's Over,' Boy On Trial for Life Yawns

**Jury Takes Case of Indiana
Youngster Accused of Slay-
ing Playmate**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
KNOX, Ind., June 2.—Stark County's juvenile trial and the feud between the children of the Slavin and Burkett families are marking time to-night when the jury in the case of the twelve-year-old boy, decided whether eleven-year-old Burkett is guilty of killing seven-year-old Benny Slavin last November.

The jury at 3:25 o'clock this afternoon. Although Cecil was indicted for first degree murder, which would involve death in the electric chair as a possible penalty, a verdict of second degree guilt or manslaughter would be returned. In the case Judge William C. Pentecost could assign the punishment. No agreement had been reached when the jury was locked up for the night.

But the little Burkett boy is not worried. He yawned as the grizzled jurors passed him and walked out with him. "Gee, I'm glad it's over," was his only comment.

Woman Traps 5 in Varotto Kidnap Plot

**Police Guns Cover Prison-
ers During March to
Headquarters to Pre-
vent Black Hand Rescue**

**Suspects Said
To Admit Guilt**

**Money Offer Lures Alleged
Child Stealers; Missing
Boy Has Not Been Found**

The mystery of the abduction of five-year-old Giuseppe Varotto, the most baffling with which the police have had to deal since the famous Scimeca case years ago, was solved, it is believed, last night when five prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters by detectives who kept their revolvers leveled at the manacled men all the way, suspicious of an attempt at rescue by a black-hand gang.

The prisoners are John Melchione, who lives in a lodging house near Chatham Square; Santo Cosumano, of 349 East Thirtieth Street, and Antonio Marino and James Ruggiere, of the same address, and Roberto Raffaele, of Union Street. They were taken to the police, all of them have made admissions implicating them in an attempt to extort money from Giuseppe's father, Salvatore, and in the actual kidnapping of the boy.

Boy Has Not Been Found
Giuseppe has not been found yet. After hours of questioning the police were not certain that they had obtained the truth from their prisoners as to his hiding place. They did, however, obtain information which set detectives speeding away in automobiles in the hope of recovering the boy. His father, pale-faced and silent, seated himself at Headquarters to await their return.

The information upon which the arrests were made was obtained by detectives—one of them a woman—who reached Europe. The Varotto family their home ever since the first Black Hand letter was received. The woman, Rae Nicoletti, posed as a cousin from Detroit. She made beds, helped with the laundry and did other household work. The man, James Pellegro, came in the guise of a plumber's helper, and hammered on the pipes and loafed.

This unusual step was taken because the two representatives of the Black Hand squad at Headquarters, decided early in the case that this was not the ordinary neighborhood abduction, inspired perhaps by a family feud, but was a genuine abduction for ransom. By placing his representatives in the Varotto household he made sure not only of learning all that went on, but also of the fact that the boy should not be terrified into playing the game of the kidnappers.

Miss Nicoletti was invaluable in all respects. She is said to have had several conversations with the boy when he called at the house to conduct the negotiations for the payment of the money. At first, she said, he was suspicious of her in spite of her fluent Italian. Then, on the other hand, he was attracted and found her trying eagerly to convince him, she said, that she was what she said she was, a cousin from Detroit and the only member of the family who had any money. Thenceforth they talked with less constraint.

Child Stolen in Daytime
Giuseppe was stolen in broad daylight May 24 as he played in the street. His father had started suit for \$50,000 damages for injuries received by the boy. The boy was taken to Upton, and his son, Adolph, at Camp Upton, thought that he already had received the money, or part of it.

The next day he received a letter demanding \$25,000. Otherwise, he was told, his son would be killed and his body thrown into the East River. Varotto was frantic. He was ready to give up all the money he had—far less than \$25,000. He was ready to give up all the money he had—far less than \$25,000. He was ready to give up all the money he had—far less than \$25,000.

Says Costs Have Been Raised
"I appear to be your committee to urge the clothing industry to put two points in mind," said Mr. Stevenson. "First, because conditions exist in the clothing industry that have increased the cost of clothing, and this affects every man, woman and child who wears clothes in the United States. These high costs were brought about largely by the control gained over the clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. That control brought about under production of all kinds of garments."

Members of the committee were said to have assured the clothing spokesmen that it was the intention of Senate leaders, irrespective of party or sectional affiliations, to pass bonus legislation at this session.

Builders Forced to Pay 126% for Loans; Gouged For Big Fees, Bonuses

**Builder Pays for \$15,000 Loan,
Gets Only \$9,050, Inquiry Shows**

According to testimony given before the Lockwood committee yesterday, here is a typical case of what happens when a builder goes to a mortgage broker in this city for a \$15,000 loan:

Amount he expects to get.....	\$15,000
Bonus deducted by broker for giving loan.....	\$5,000
Balance (\$10,000) paid in Liberty bonds worth only 95, making a further loss of.....	\$500
Broker fee of 2 per cent.....	\$300
Title examination fee of 1 per cent.....	\$150
Amount he gets.....	\$9,050

He pays 6 per cent interest, however, on the entire \$15,000. If he obtained the loan from an insurance company or bank he probably would have been forced to take some "cat and dog" vacant lot owned by the institution as part of the loan.

Senate Inquiry Into Clothing Trade Likely Exodus of Graft Witnesses Said To Be Plotted

**Charges of Bolshevism
and Labor Profiteering
Against Union Renewed
at Washington Hearing**

Plot Called Nation-Wide

**Conditions Like Those in
Building Industry Are
Alleged by Manufacturers**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Archibald E. Stevenson, counsel of the New York Clothing Trades Association, who was associate counsel in the Lusk investigation, and President William A. Bandler of the New York Clothing Trades Association, appeared before Senate Committee on Education and Labor today to urge the committee to make an inquiry into the clothing industry.

The committee was told that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had brought about higher costs in clothing; that the organization is working in conjunction with certain employers; that the efficiency of labor and the amount of production have been reduced by it, and that the clothing workers' organization is un-American in its methods and Bolshevism.

Similar charges were made in the Senate sometime ago when Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution for an investigation into the strike in the clothing industry. The Moses resolution and the Borah resolution, both of which look to an investigation into the clothing industry, were before the committee.

Expected to Favor Inquiry
The committee will report for an investigation later, it is said. The Borah resolution or its substance will probably be reported. However, the committee did not act finally today. After hearing the two representatives of the New York Clothing Trades Association, the committee decided to call in as witnesses officials of the Clothing Trades Association, officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and also some of the employers who have signed up agreements and some who have not signed.

Further testimony on the reasons back of the proposed inquiry and why it should be made is wanted by the committee. Mr. Stevenson made the principal statement. He said that the alleged un-American methods of the clothing workers and said that through them and the organizations affiliated—a total of about 600,000 members—radical and un-American propaganda was being spread. He alleged a condition had been brought about in the clothing industry similar to that in the building industry.

Says Costs Have Been Raised
"I appear to be your committee to urge the clothing investigation to put two points in mind," said Mr. Stevenson. "First, because conditions exist in the clothing industry that have increased the cost of clothing, and this affects every man, woman and child who wears clothes in the United States. These high costs were brought about largely by the control gained over the clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. That control brought about under production of all kinds of garments."

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**Senate to Vote Bonus,
War Veterans Are Told**

**Legion Spokesmen Urge Early
Action at Committee Session
Behind Closed Doors**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Colonel F. W. Galbraith Jr., commander, and other spokesmen for the American Legion were before the Senate special committee which began today an investigation of the whole subject of bonus legislation for former service men. The session was behind closed doors.

The Legion representatives were understood to have pressed arguments for early action on legislation providing for adjusted compensation on the grounds that increasing unemployment was aggravating the condition of thousands of former service men.

THE WEATHER
Warmer to-day; unsettled to-morrow,
probably showers; cooler at night;
fresh south winds.
Full report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles

FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Some of Biggest Banks
and Insurance Companies
in City Named
by Lockwood Witnesses

Obligated to Take
Over Vacant Lots

Given Victory and Lib-
erty Bonds at Par That
Were Quoted at 95

As a result of the sensational revelations made before the Lockwood committee yesterday in connection with the gouging operations of financial institutions in lending money for building purposes, the committee believes it has uncovered the primal reason for the shortage of housing.

The desperate straits to which builders were driven through the exorbitant exactions of the financiers would be seen, it was pointed out, from the fact that they were forced to pay as high an interest rate as 126 per cent for money. In many instances the borrowers received only two-thirds of the loan, the other third having been deducted as a bonus by the lender, witnesses said. This bonus reached as high as 50 per cent of the loan in some cases, according to testimony.

Other Extortions

In addition to these deductions, it was said, the builder had to pay a 6 per cent interest charge, pay legal, brokerage and title fees and finally had to take some undesirable tenement house or vacant lots in New Jersey or the Bronx as part of the loan or \$100 Liberty and Victory bonds at par that were selling in the market for only 95. In many instances, it was revealed, he had to pay interest for the bonus, which the lender had deducted in the first place. It was quite the general testimony, some witnesses testified, for a builder to stand out for a loan and come home with only a property of dubious value.

This resulted, it was declared, in the borrower generally obtaining about one-third of the money he was paying interest on, and that if he wanted to realize quickly on the properties loaned upon him by the lenders he would have to sell them at a loss.

The institutions desired to have engaged in these practices include some of the largest banks, insurance companies and mortgage brokerage firms in the country.

Among the institutions named in the testimony were the Prudential Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Savings Bank, the Empire City Savings Bank, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, Excelsior Savings Bank, S. W. Straus Company, Columbia Discount Company, City Mortgage Company, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, New York Savings Bank and the American Savings Bank.

1,000 Specific Deals

It developed in the course of the examination that more than 1,000 such transactions had been brought to the notice of the committee within the last few years and that these were the result of the general paralysis of building operations.

Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the committee, suddenly took up this phase of the investigation into the housing situation after announcing that the inquiry into the activities of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange would be suspended until next Tuesday, pending conferences with the members of the exchange "with a view to agreeing upon the correction of existing practices and other matters connected with the fire insurance business."

Willis O. Robb, manager of the exchange, declared to reporters he knew of no conferences, suddenly took up this phase of the investigation into the housing situation after announcing that the inquiry into the activities of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange would be suspended until next Tuesday, pending conferences with the members of the exchange "with a view to agreeing upon the correction of existing practices and other matters connected with the fire insurance business."

It is thought that Henry Evans, the chairman of the board of directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, who disapproved of the witness stand of many of the practices of the exchange and who is a power in the fire insurance field here, had something to do with the procedure.

Connor Lawrence, of the mortgage loan brokerage firm of Lawrence, Blake & Jewel, sprang the first sensation of the day.

First Sensation
He told how he negotiated a loan of \$210,000 for "53 West Seventy-second Street, Inc." from the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, for five years at 5 1/2 per cent. The borrowers had to pay \$2,000 to the City of New York for the insurance company, a 3 per cent fee, or \$6,000, for getting the loan; the borrowers also had to purchase from Forbes & Co. a three-story brick house at \$10,000, which they were to sell at \$12,000, but which they had to pay \$7,500 for, part in cash and part on a mortgage.